

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, FEB. 9, 1857.

Our Editor left home on Friday morning last, and will probably be absent for several days.

The alarm of fire at 5 o'clock Friday morning was caused by the burning of an old house occupied by negroes near Messrs. Peirce & Dudley's Steam Mill, in the Southern part of the town.

Moore's Creek Celebration.

It gives us pleasure to state that Joshua G. Wright, Esq., has consented to deliver the address at the celebration of the Battle of Moore's Creek, on the 27th of this month.

Charleston Mercury.

R. B. Rhett, Jr., Esq., has purchased the interest of the late Wm. R. Taber, Jr., in the Charleston Mercury, and the paper will hereafter be published by Rhett & Rhett.

The Rifle Cadets, under command of Captain Blaney, turned out on Friday. The company looked well and maneuvered well, but we regretted to see them count so small a number of rifles, only about fifteen in the ranks, we think. The Wilmington Cornet Band accompanied the Rifles. Their music was most excellent.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—A case has lately been decided in the United States Court at Richmond, Va., before Judge Halyburton, in which Mrs. Purcell of this town, claimed \$22,000 damages of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company, for injuries sustained to that road by herself and son, Thomas R. Purcell, and also for the loss of a valuable servant. The argument in the case was closed yesterday, and the case given to the jury, who, after a brief retirement, returned into court and gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the following sums: To Mrs. Purcell, \$4,158 for the injuries she sustained; \$2,408 for the injuries sustained by her son Thomas R., and \$900 for the loss of the servant, with interest from the time of the accident, to the present period.

Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

The report of the committee, published in the Journal yesterday, was adopted by the meeting, and a committee appointed to raise \$16,000, for the purpose of paying off the immediate liabilities of the Company. Also, a committee to make a contract, if possible, for the completion of the works. We learn that a fair prospect exists, if it has not already been accomplished, for the raising of the above named sum, which it is said will relieve the Company from its present embarrassments. We also learn that a favorable prospect exists for a contract to be made that will ensure a speedy completion of the works on the river. We hope for the best.

We further learn that a committee of three was appointed to make an investigation into the affairs of the Company and the condition of the works.

The stockholders met again this morning. We shall endeavor to publish the official proceedings as soon as we can procure a copy.

Daily Journal, 7th inst.

We copy from the Standard of the 7th inst. the following editorial on the adjournment of the late Legislature. The Standard states, and very correctly too, in our opinion, the cause of the failure of several important bills:

A number of private bills, of importance to persons and localities, failed to become law on account of the time consumed on the last day and night of the session by the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation bill. That measure alone failed, most probably for want of time; also, the bill to charter the Rockingham Coalfields Road. We may be mistaken, but we think there would have been a small majority in the Commons for the engrossed bill from the Senate appropriating \$300,000 to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation, and placing them under the control of the Governor and Board of Internal Improvements; and a small majority in the Senate for the Rockingham Coalfields charter, engrossed from the Commons, if a final vote on these measures could have been obtained in the respective Houses. We speak of facts, and give our impressions only as to the strength of these two measures, without intending to be understood as censuring any one for their failure.

On looking over and considering the acts passed, we find much in the way of legislation which cannot fail to be useful and beneficial. Much more would doubtless have been accomplished, if the majority of members, without respect to party, had been more easy in their minds in relation to the State's financial condition; and but for the necessity which existed for considerably increased taxation. Every public work, however, to which the State is already committed, by way of subscription or endorsement of bonds, and which is supplied for aid—with the exception of the Cape Fear and Deep River Company—was aided to some extent; and among these we may mention the Western Extension, the North-Carolina Railroad, the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad, the Wilmington and Rutherford Railroad, and the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal.

That this Democratic Legislature will be assailed by the plebeian opposition we do not doubt. No matter what it might have done, or omitted to do, it would not have escaped censure from the opposition. We are ready, at any moment, to appeal to the whole people of the State, and to abide their judgment, after a full hearing has been given to the assailants and the assailed. We do not fear that judgment, as we are not at all doubtful as to what it will be.

We take pleasure in stating that in our opinion—and we have observed many Legislatures—no General Assembly of this State ever had better officers than those of the Assembly which has just adjourned. From the Speakers to the Doorkeepers, every duty, so far as we could judge, was well and fully discharged; and if the public business was not then impeded or delayed, it was the result of no fault or negligence on the part of the officers of the two Houses.

Four Days Later from Europe.

The steamer Baltic, arrived at New York on the 5th inst., having sailed from Liverpool on the evening of the 21st ult. She brings news four days later. The Europa arrived out on the 18th of January.

The Swiss question was considered settled, as the Neuchâtel prisoners had been liberated, and escorted by a detachment of Swiss troops to the French frontier. The French contingent had given orders for immediately disbanding the troops.

The event of most interest was the trial of Verges, the assassin of the Archbishop of Paris. The trial was full of dramatic interest. Verges had been condemned.

A mutiny of a colored crew took place on board the J. L. Bogart, in the Jersey Sound for Mobile. The first mate was badly wounded and had been taken to the hospital. The second mate was arrested for shooting a seaman.

Lord Napier would probably leave for Washington in three weeks.

The weather had been very mild in England.

Lord Palmerston had issued a circular to the House of Commons, stating that business of great importance would be laid before the coming session of Parliament, and expressing an earnest hope that all the members will be in their places at the opening.

Lord Napier had arrived in London to make preparations for his departure on the American mission.

The alleged cause of the mutiny on board the ship J. L. Bogart is that the crew shipped under articles for New York, but subsequently they learned that the ship was to proceed to Mobile, where, as they were nearly all colored men, they would be retained in slavery.

Private advices from Shanghai to Nov. 19th, say that there is a prospect that the specie shipments of that port may prove excessive, owing to the scarcity of produce.

The English at Canton were strengthening their position, but showed no disposition to remain on the defensive till they received advice from England. Meanwhile reinforcements are understood to be sent for.

From Washington City.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, recommended the Central American treaty, which is indicative of its desire.

The House committee on the Post Office will report in favor of releasing Mr. Collins from his contract to carry the mail, if any duty will buy his steamers and take the contract on the original terms of \$19,000 per trip.

The Foreign Vote.

Messrs. Editors:—There has been much controversy among political journals and others, respecting the conservation of our foreign citizens as a class. It has been contended by the orators and pressmen South, of a certain party, that the great body of the foreign born voters is hostile to the institution of slavery. Now if this were well established, it would furnish a strong argument that the people of our section should to a man unite on a policy which would tend to discourage the immigration of foreigners. We should then justly regard the naturalization of such persons as the introduction of so much virus into our political system, and should not only be willing to adopt a quarantine of twenty-one years, as advocated by the self-styled "American" party, but I think would even subscribe to the Japanese policy of entire exclusion.

The fact that our naturalized citizens are in the majority of the States of this Union, a far more conservative body of men in regard to the institution of slavery than the majority of the natives. To prove this, I subjoin a passage from the recent message of Gov. Gardner of Massachusetts, a Know Nothing and Abolitionist. Alluding to the recent Presidential election, and to the defeat of Fremont, he says: "While this horde of foreign born voters has thus stricken down a noble cause, which appealed to the moral sentiment and enlightened patriotism of our country, it only affords another confirmation of a fact which our whole history establishes—that the foreign vote with hardly an exception, always has been, and in the nature of things will and must be attached to that corrupt and selfish class, which is the enemy of the rights of man, alienating practically co-operates with slavery at the South, and banishes from its platform the moral questions and nobler instincts and more enlightened sentiments of the age."

Here is testimony direct and ample to establish the fact that the country is to a great extent indebted to voters of foreign birth for the defeat of Black Republicanism. Whilst the followers of Mr. Fillmore were endeavoring to achieve a hopeless cause (the great issue between Fremont and Buchanan) thus wasting the resources demanded by the perilous condition of the country, the voters of foreign birth were lending their aid to maintain the constitutional rights of the South against the reckless and mad crusade of Fremont and his adherents. The country has since seen the triumph of the cause of constitutional rights is triumphant. Southern Know Nothings admit this. But have they ever reflected that voters of foreign birth had more to do in bringing about this auspicious condition of things than they themselves? If not, I commend to them the consideration of the subject.

JEFFERSON.

Proceedings of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

Navigation Company, Wilmington, N. C.

Thursday Morning, Jan. 5.

The Convention met according to adjournment.

On motion of Dr. F. J. Hill.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare business for the action of this meeting—

[With a request that he be excused from serving on said committee.]

Which resolution was amended as follows: That Hon. W. S. Ashe, Col. John McKee, Dr. J. H. Dickson, John D. Williams and M. Q. Waddell be appointed a committee to consider what plan if any can be devised for the prosecution of the works of this company, and any person having any scheme to present, be requested to report the same to said committee.

On motion of John H. Haughton.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to investigate the affairs of this Company from its organization to this date, to inquire into the causes of the failure of the Company heretofore to complete the improvement, and also to consider the cause of the refusal of the Legislature to grant to this Company the aid asked of them, and that said Committee be hereby clothed with all the powers and authority which this meeting can confer upon them for the purpose of accomplishing the object of this resolution, and that they report to a future meeting of this Company.

On motion of Dr. F. J. Hill, the meeting adjourned to 2 o'clock, this evening.

ARTICLE 11. SECTION 1.

The convention met according to adjournment.

When M. Q. Waddell, Esq., on the part of the committee, made the following report:

The committee, to whom was referred the matter of the condition of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, together with some plan for the relief and aid of that Company, have had the same under consideration, and directed me to report.

That after an examination into the affairs of said company with all the diligence which the short time allowed them would justify, beg leave to report the following plan for the relief of this great work:

Your Committee find the indebtedness of the Company to be \$85,000; of which sum \$30,000 are not due until 1859; leaving a balance of \$55,000, of which \$40,000 are now in judgments, and the remaining \$15,000 sum will be, if not provided for, it therefore becomes an indispensable preliminary that the \$55,000 above mentioned, must be provided for by the Company in some way, or the equity of redemption of said property is liable to be sold, which, if attempted, would prevent persons from engaging in the work of this company.

In regard to some plan to extricate the company from the debts spoken of, your committee are scarcely able to recommend any specific plan for that purpose, but would venture to suggest to the stockholders the following plan, to wit: To authorize the sale of preferred stock, at 10 cents; but as this will not meet the immediate pressing exigencies of the company, they would recommend that \$25,000 be provided for immediately, by loan, or in any other mode that the judgment of the stockholders would suggest.

If the immediate and pressing necessity of the company can be provided for, your committee have reason to believe that a favorable contract may be made for the entire completion of the work to the Coalfields without calling on the company for any other or further advances.

M. Q. WADDELL.

On the part of the Committee.

The report was laid on the table for further action.

On motion of Dr. F. J. Hill, Col. John McKee, Henry Nutt, and O. G. Parsley, were appointed a committee to consider what plan if any can be devised for the prosecution of the works of this company, and any person having any scheme to present, be requested to report the same to said committee.

On motion of Hon. W. S. Ashe, Dr. F. J. Hill was added to the committee.

On motion, the meeting adjourned until half-past 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

Later from Mexico—Tampico at the Mercy of Rev.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—By the arrival of Sch. Asia we have Tampico dates to the 16th ult., two days later. Trade was entirely suspended, and every one was in expectation of the town being devastated by the revolutionists, headed by Garza. The latter indeed had already commenced depredations by attacking the residence of the Consul, and carrying off therefrom nearly a quarter of a million of dollars that had been sent there for safety by a number of merchants. The Tampico people seemed powerless as regards aid. Appearances indicated that the revolutionists here were following their own way.

Ice Breaking Up.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Dispatches received from the West show that there has been a general break up of the ice on the Ohio and Mississippi. Navigation is now open from Evansville to New Orleans and rivers are rising fast. The ice is gorged below Wheeling, below Cincinnati, and below New Richmond. Three steamers are sunk at Cincinnati. The ice at St. Louis cannot last much longer. The weather is now warm.

Operations of the Mint and its Branches.

From the annual report of the director of the mint, communicated to the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, we learn that the amount of gold and silver bullion received during the year 1856 at the mint and its branches, including the assay office in New York, was as follows:

Gold deposited.....\$55,078,402

Silver deposits, including purchases.....5,120,634

Total.....\$60,199,036

The coinage for the same period, including bars, was as follows:

Gold coins.....\$38,967,768

Silver coins.....5,135,240

Copper coins.....27,106

Gold bars.....22,645,596

Silver bars.....61,430

Total.....\$64,567,142

The number of pieces of coin struck was 38,363,847; the number of gold and silver bars, 7,119.

Mrs. Partington says, if she should ever be cast away, she would prefer meeting with the catastrophe in the Bay of Biscuits, so that she should have something to live on.

Spicy Correspondence between the Secretary of War and Gen. Scott.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The correspondence between Gen. Scott and Secretary Davis is very spicy. In Davis' letter, dated July 25th, 1855, he charges Scott with exhibiting a peevish temper.

Scott, July 30th, says that Davis' letter is flippant. He had done enough to warrant more than suspicion. Davis considered it his special mission, by repeated aggressions upon his rights, to goad him into some expression of official opposition. If he is to be crushed, he preferred to be so at the hands of his military peers.

Davis, in an unofficial note, dated August 2nd, says: "Your accusation, which charges me with usurpation for most unworthy ends, and imputes motives inconsistent with official integrity, is considered as a personal insult, and pronounced utterly false." Scott, Aug. 6th, says: "I shall treat all of your communications as equally official. There are beauties in them which ought not to be lost; and it shall not be my fault if I do not render your part in this correspondence, a memorable example to be shunned by your successors."

Davis, Sept. 7th, says: "You threaten the most meretricious and the most absurd of a vast mass of facts, and records in this department of a vain controversy, and a false accusation exposed."

Gen. Scott next grants a leave of absence to Col. Hitchcock, under circumstances not approved by the department, and refused to comply with an order from the department to revoke the same. The President endorsed his removal as unsatisfactory. Davis recommended the removal of headquarters of his army at Washington. Then follows a lengthy tirade of abusive epithets from Scott.

December 20th, takes up some of Scott's money dealings, and charges him with meanness in taking what the law did not allow him while in Mexico.

Scott replies, Jan. 31st, charging Davis with continued recklessness of character.

Feb. 29th, says: "I have no intention of forcing a useless cause (the great issue between Fremont and Buchanan) thus wasting the resources demanded by the perilous condition of the country, the voters of foreign birth were lending their aid to maintain the constitutional rights of the South against the reckless and mad crusade of Fremont and his adherents. The country has since seen the triumph of the cause of constitutional rights is triumphant. Southern Know Nothings admit this. But have they ever reflected that voters of foreign birth had more to do in bringing about this auspicious condition of things than they themselves? If not, I commend to them the consideration of the subject."

The last was from Davis, May 27, and says: "I have ceased to regard Scott as a man, and am gratified and relieved from further exposing his malignity and depravity."

The Seizure of Walker's Steamers.

A brief account of the seizure of Walker's steamers, and the capture of his military posts at San Juan and Fort St. Carlos, has been briefly mentioned. The expedition, it appears, took its departure on the 10th of December, by the San Juan, tributary of the San Juan, which enters that river about half way between the Lake and San Juan del Norte. The Panama Star and Herald says:

"As this route is very little if ever used, the Costa Ricans experienced great difficulties in advancing, having to cut their way through the forest along a track where mules could not be used, and along which all the provisions and munitions of war had to be borne on men's backs. The march was very fatiguing, and the men were weary when the rain fell almost incessantly. At last the "embarked" was reached, and a few canoes were hastily constructed, and rats made of trunks of trees rudely lashed together with vines and twigs.

Thus these enterprising men, most of whom had never before beheld a boat on a navigable river, boldly embarked on the 16th of December, to float down an unknown stream, to its confluence with the river San Juan, and thence to Greytown itself. It was indeed a perilous undertaking. Had these frail rafts, upon which 150 men had ventured, met one of Walker's steamers coming up or going down the river, the slightest contact would have been fatal to them.

The seizure of the forts and the steamers, the visit to Greytown, and the unsuccessful attempt to obtain British interference for the protection of the property of the Transit Company, are then narrated essentially as heretofore given. The account in the paper above quoted then proceeds—

"On ascending the river, when off the mouth of the river San Carlos, one of the steamers was despatched to ascertain if Gen. Jose Aquino Mora brother of the President of Costa Rica had arrived at the embarkadero with the main body of the expeditionary army; and if so, to report the success of the expedition to Greytown, so that measures might immediately be taken for carrying promptly into effect the second part of the plan of operations."

On proceeding up the San Carlos five men, placed in the way, became frightened by the noise and appearance of the approaching steamer, (never having before seen or imagined the like), plunged into the river, and were drowned in the attempt to reach the bank. The steamer then landed two men to cut their way through the forest to the embarkadero, in order that Gen. Mora might receive timely notice that the steamer was near, and that the probability of his being upon her might be removed."

General Mora was found at his post, with 800 men followed by a rear guard of 300, who have also arrived. In addition to these, two transport corps of 600 men are alternately employed in carrying provisions, ammunition, &c., from the interior to the embarkadero.

The plan of operations is thus sketched:—General Mora having now 1400 men, exclusive of the land transport corps, expected 500 more at the embarkadero of San Carlos, who, doubtless, have arrived long since. The river was to be occupied by 800 of these, backed by artillery and breast-works, and supported by the steamers, whilst General Mora was to move up to La Virgen with 1100 men and occupy thenceforward the San Carlos.

Meanwhile General Canas, having retired from Rivas upon Masaya, where the allied Generals have been mispending both time and opportunity in dimensions, Rivas was occupied by Walker. His forces are estimated by his friends at 1200—by his enemies at 800. In either case it is well known that about 300 are on the sick list. By last official report, Gen. Canas had 1000 men, and the result will be the allied forces. He was on his march back to Rivas, with 1000 men, where he would arrive just about the same time when Gen. Mora would reach La Virgen, near Rivas, with 1100 men and the steamers. If Gen. Canas can only succeed in bartering the discordant elements he has to deal with, and restore to himself the Central American Generals, the fate of Walker may be considered as sealed. If, however, party jealousies and intrigues allow the allies to divide their force, Walker has still a chance of making good his retreat to San Juan del Sur, and escaping the country.

Marine Losses for January.

The loss of sea going vessels for the past month has been unusually large. Those reported as "total wrecks" comprises 16 ships, 7 barks, 18 brigs, 27 schooners, and 2 sloops—in all 70 vessels.

The total value of the property lost, according to the latest returns, is \$32,000; cargoes, \$1,367,000—ships and cargoes, \$2,199,000. The value of cargoes not ascertained would probably make the total value \$200,000 more.

In addition to these vessels, the fate of which is beyond a doubt, the number of missing craft reported during the month has also been unusually large, numbering 15 vessels.

The loss of life has also been great. It is estimated that at least one hundred souls must have been on the vessels reported as missing, which, added to about forty lost with the wrecked vessels, will support the "missing" are never heard of make 140 for the month, as far as yet heard of.

Indiana Senatorial Election.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 3.—The democrats in the Indiana Legislature held a joint convention for the election of a United States Senator, without the presence of the opposition, the protest of the opposition, Graham N. Fitch was elected to fill the vacancy, and Jesse D. Bright for six years from the 4th of March next. The vote stood—For Bright and Fitch, each 83 votes; R. W. Thompson and George S. Dunn, Americans, 2 votes each. The convention was composed of 60 members of the House and 25 Senators, one member not voting—lacking 15 of a quorum. The democrats here are rejoicing, firing cannon, and making other demonstrations.

John Phoenix, Esq., was at the Tremont House, a day or two ago, says the Boston Post, and when he retired to his bed chamber left his boots outside of the door. In the morning he found them there with a note pinned to them, saying, "The people in this house are very honest—my boots have remained here at my door all night, and no one has touched them." John went to the theatre once, when Mrs. Smith was advertised to appear in two pieces. After the performance he demanded the return of his money, for he said Mrs. Smith appeared whole during both performances.

Resolutions Passed by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, 1856-57.

1. Concerning the distribution of the Geological Report. [Giving copies to clerks and reporters.]

2. In favor of James Blevins. [Secretary of State to issue grant him.]

3. In favor of J. H. DeCarteret & Son.

4. In favor of Mrs. Martha Speers.

5. In favor of W. B. Bailey.

6. In favor of Bedford Sherrill.

7. In favor of John Foster.

8. In favor of Joseph Ramsey.

9. In favor of Joseph Ramsey.

10. In favor of J. Busbee.

11. In favor of Thomas Higgs.

12. In favor of D. D. D., allowing him access to the records and library of the State.

13. Concerning the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers.

14. For the relief of Wm. M. Rhine, County Clerk of Haywood.

15. In favor of the Agent appointed under the resolution of the last General Assembly to procure documentary evidence in relation to the History of N. C.

16. Remitting the fine imposed upon W. M. Daniel, Clerk of C. of Halifax.

17. Concerning the Wood.

18. Favoring a Naval Depot at Beaufort, N. C.

19. In favor of Elias Hemphill.

20. In favor of the James H. Smith.

21. In favor of Elizabeth Kissan, administratrix of Sam'l Kissan.

22. Concerning the Coupons in the Comptroller's Office. [Governor, Treasurer and Comptroller to procure some suitable instrument to cancel said coupons.]

23. In favor of Jas. Melvin, Sheriff of Bladen county.

24. In favor of Alex. Johnston, Sheriff of Cumberland county.

25. Giving copies of the Geological report to the Engineers.

26. In favor of Jos. Clark.

27. In favor of Thos. H. Willis.

28. In favor of J. L. Lovejoy.

29. In favor of John G. Gantt.

30. Concerning the Executive mansion.

31. Authorizing the Literary Board to change the debt due from the State into State bonds.

32. Authorizing the Governor to furnish the Departments of the General Government with the Acts of Assembly.

33. In favor of Samuel Williams and son.

34. Concerning Henry Troutman.

35. Concerning the Geological Cabinet. [To be kept by the State.]

36. Giving the Principal Clerks of the two Houses \$125 extra.

37. Concerning the statue of Washington. [Governor to contract with Mr. Hubbard for the bronze statue of Washington.]

38. In favor of Lemuel Wilkerson, A. Murdock, Hurdle and Hurdle.

39. In favor of Frank N. Roberts and H. M. Orell.

40. In favor of the State of Georgia, to give the clerks and sheriffs with copies of the Revenue law.

41. Concerning the Secretary of State. [Authorizes Mr. Paraguty, to countersign grants in the name of his principal.]

42. In favor of James Roberts.

43. Requesting the assistant clerks to collect and arrange the records of the House.

44. Increasing the fees of the Governor's private Secretary.

45. In favor of the dockers.

46. In favor of B. H. Stansbury.

The Pope's New Column at Rome.

A letter dated Rome, Dec. 20th, says: "The Pope has ordered a new column to be paid to the newly erected column in honor of the Immaculate Conception, and dismounted on the Piazza di Spagna to admire